

A SERIES
OF
ANATOMICAL SKETCHES
AND
DIAGRAMS,
WITH
DESCRIPTIONS AND REFERENCES.

BY

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PLATE 6.

This Diagram exhibits the different Spaces formed by the Muscles of the Neck, and upper part of the Chest, with the lower Jaw and Clavicle. An accurate acquaintance with the boundaries of these spaces is particularly useful to the student, and absolutely necessary to the practical surgeon.

- A. The space bounded by the Lower Jaw and the Digastricus Muscle, enclosing, superficially, portions of the Mylo-hyoideus, 3, and Hyoglossus Muscles, 5.
- B. The space bounded above and anteriorly by the Posterior belly of the Digastricus, 2, below and anteriorly by the upper portion of the Omo-hyoideus muscle, 4, and posteriorly by the anterior edge of the Sterno-cleido-mastoideus.
- C. The space bounded in front by the Sterno-cleido-mastoideus Muscle, 1; posteriorly by the Trapezius, 8; and below, generally, by the inferior portion of the Omo-hyoideus muscle, 4, and Clavicle. Within this space are enclosed—a portion of the Splenius Capitis, 9; Levator Scapulæ, 10, 10, 10; and the conjoined Scalenus medius and posticus, 11. Where the clavicular portion of the Sterno-cleido-mastoideus is unusually narrow, the Scalenus anticus is also partly visible at its outer edge.
- D. The space bounded anteriorly by the Sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle; above by the inferior portion of the Omo-hyoideus; and below by the Clavicle. This space varies much in extent in different individuals, and is especially altered in form and size by the elevation and depression of the Clavicle.
- E. Space between the clavicular and sternal attachments of the Sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle; it varies much in size, and does not always exist.
- F. Space bounded anteriorly by the Clavicular portion of the Pectoralis Major; posteriorly by the Deltoid, and above by the Clavicle. There is sometimes no separation between the fibres of these two muscles in this situation.
- G. Space between the Clavicular and Sternal portions of the Pectoralis major. Occasionally there is no line of division between these two portions.

1. 1. The Sterno-cleido-mastoideus Muscle.
2. 2. The Digastricus.
3. The Mylohyoideus.
4. 4. The Omo-hyoideus.
5. The Hyo-glossus.
6. The Sterno-hyoideus.
7. The Sterno-thyroideus.
8. The Trapezius.
9. The Splenius capitis.
10. 10. 10. The Levator Scapulæ.
11. Conjoined Fibres of the Scalenus medius and posticus.
12. Deltoid.
13. 13. Pectoralis Major.

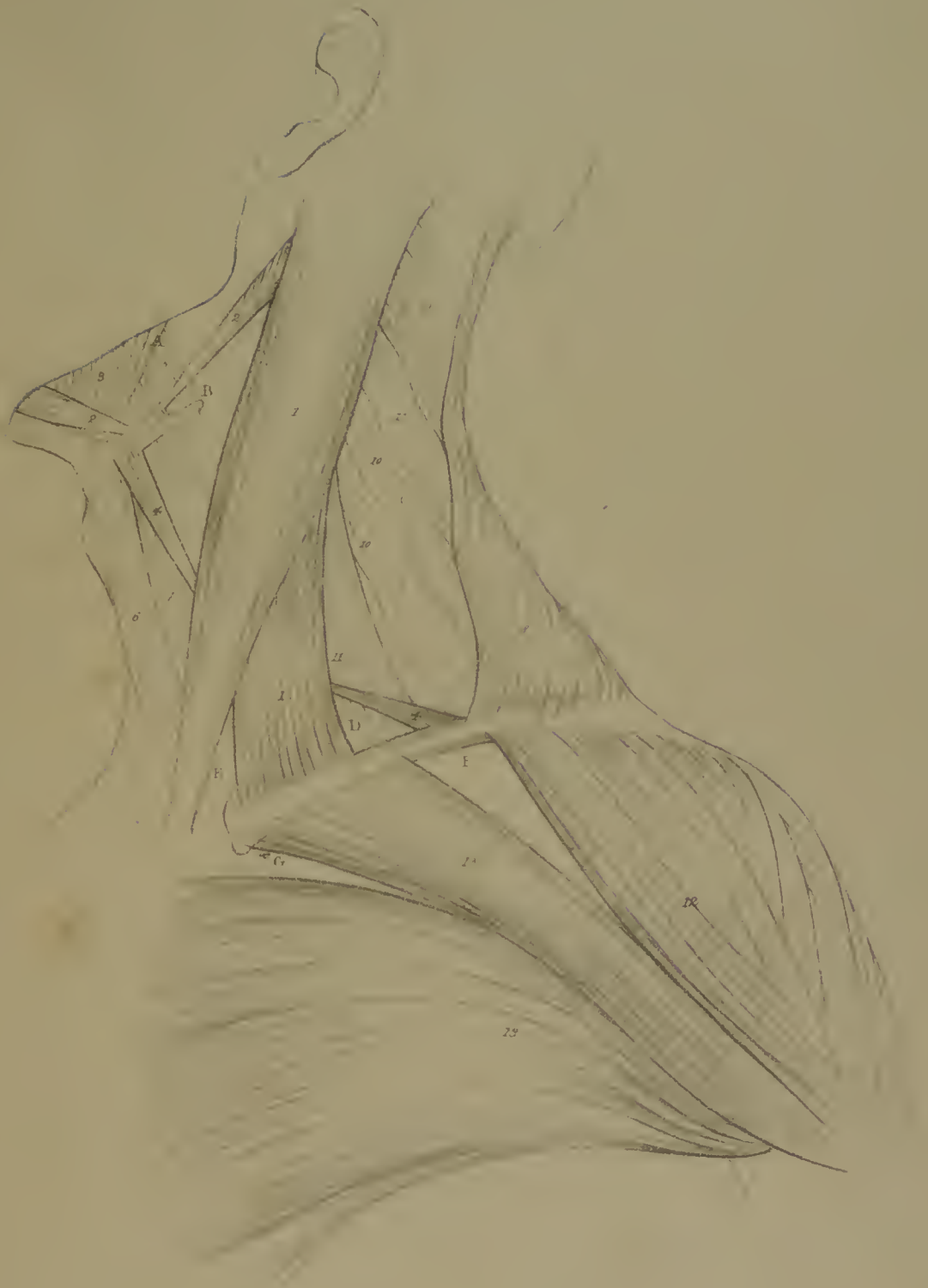


PLATE 7

Represents the Portio Dura of the seventh pair of Cerebral nerves and the superficial branches of the Cervical Plexus.

- A. The Portio Dura, the branches of which spreading upon the side of the head and face form the Pes anserinus.

The superior branches communicate with the different filaments of the first or Ophthalmic division of the fifth pair, which emerge from the orbit, and also with the Infra Orbital branch of the superior Maxillary or second division of the fifth pair. (These different branches are represented in plates 1 and 2.)

The inferior branches of the Portio Dura communicate with the inferior Maxillary or third division of the fifth pair of nerves, and with the superficial branches of the Cervical Plexus.

- B. The Malar nerve from the fifth pair (Its origin is represented in Plate 2).
 C. The Superficial Temporal or Temporo-auricular branch of the third division of the fifth pair (Its origin is represented in Plate 4).
 D. The Buccal nerve (Its origin is represented in Plate 4).
 E. The Cervical Plexus emerging from beneath the posterior edge of the Sterno-cleido mastoideus.
 F. The Nervus Accessorius passing through a loop formed by the small Occipital nerve, 9.
 G. The great Occipital nerve, penetrating the Complexus muscle.
 H. Part of the course of the External Jugular vein in dotted lines.
 The Portio Dura gives off—
 1. The Mastoid or Auricular branch, which gives filaments to the Retrahens-auris and to the Occipito-frontalis muscle.
 2. The Stylo-hyoidcan branch.

3. The Digastric branch.
4. Communication with the Malar Nerve B.
5. Communication with the Temporo-auricular Nerve C.
6. Communication with the Buccal nerve D.
7. Communication with the Cervical Plexus.
8. The Auriculo-Parotidean nerve, running posterior to the external Jugular Vein, divides into branches to the external ear, and to the Parotid Gland: the branch, *a*, to the latter has been cut off.
9. The small Occipital nerve ascending parallel with the posterior edge of the Sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.
10. Transverse branch of the Cervical Plexus which, crossing over the Sterno-cleido-mastoideus, communicates with the Portio Dura of the seventh pair 7.
- 11 & 12. Descending Cervical nerves, giving off branches in front and behind the Clavicle, and others which pass outwards towards the Acromion.



PLATE 8

Exhibits the various objects which are exposed in the upper part of the left side of the neck and lower portion of the face when the Skin, Platisma, and Fascia are removed.* This side of the lower jaw is much raised, so that it is considerably above the level of the Os Hyoides.

- A. The common Carotid Artery, dividing opposite the upper border of the Thyroid Cartilage into—
 - B. The internal Carotid, and
 - C.C. The external Carotid.
 - D. The Submaxillary Gland.
 - E. Absorbent Glands.
 - F. The Mylo-hyoidean branch of the fifth pair of nerves. (Its origin is represented in plate 5.)
 - G.G. The Facial vein terminating in the internal Jugular, M.
 - H.H. The ninth or Hypo-glossal nerve.
 - I. Portion of Cervical Fascia, connected with the angle of the lower Jaw, with the Styloid process, and with the Os Hyoides; it separates the Submaxillary gland from the parts behind.
 - K. The Parotid Gland, a portion of which has been removed.
 - L.L. The external Jugular descending obliquely upon the side of the neck and terminating in the Subclavian vein.
 - M. The internal Jugular receiving the Facial vein.
 - N. The superior Laryngeal branch of the Nervus Vagus, passing down from behind the Carotid Arteries to penetrate the membrane between the Os Hyoides and Thyroid cartilage.
- The external Carotid gives off—
- 1. The superior Thyroid; *a*, the superior Laryngeal Artery accompanying the nerve N.
 - 2. The Lingual Artery passing beneath the Hyo-glossus muscle.

* Comprising spaces A and B of Plate 6, in which the various muscles are enumerated

3. 3. The external Maxillary, or Facial, passing under the posterior belly of the Digastrieus and the Stylo-hyoideus muscles; its course under the Submaxillary gland is represented in dotted lines; *b*, the Submental Artery, which arises from the Facial beneath the Submaxillary gland; *c*, the inferior Coronary Artery; *d*, the continued trunk.
4. The Occipital giving off: *e*, branch to the Sterno-cleido-mastoidea, which winds around the Hypoglossal nerve, H.
5. The Posterior Auricular running above the Stylo-hyoideus to its destination at the back of the ear.
6. Descendens Noni.
7. Thyro-hyoidean branch of the ninth cerebral Nerve.



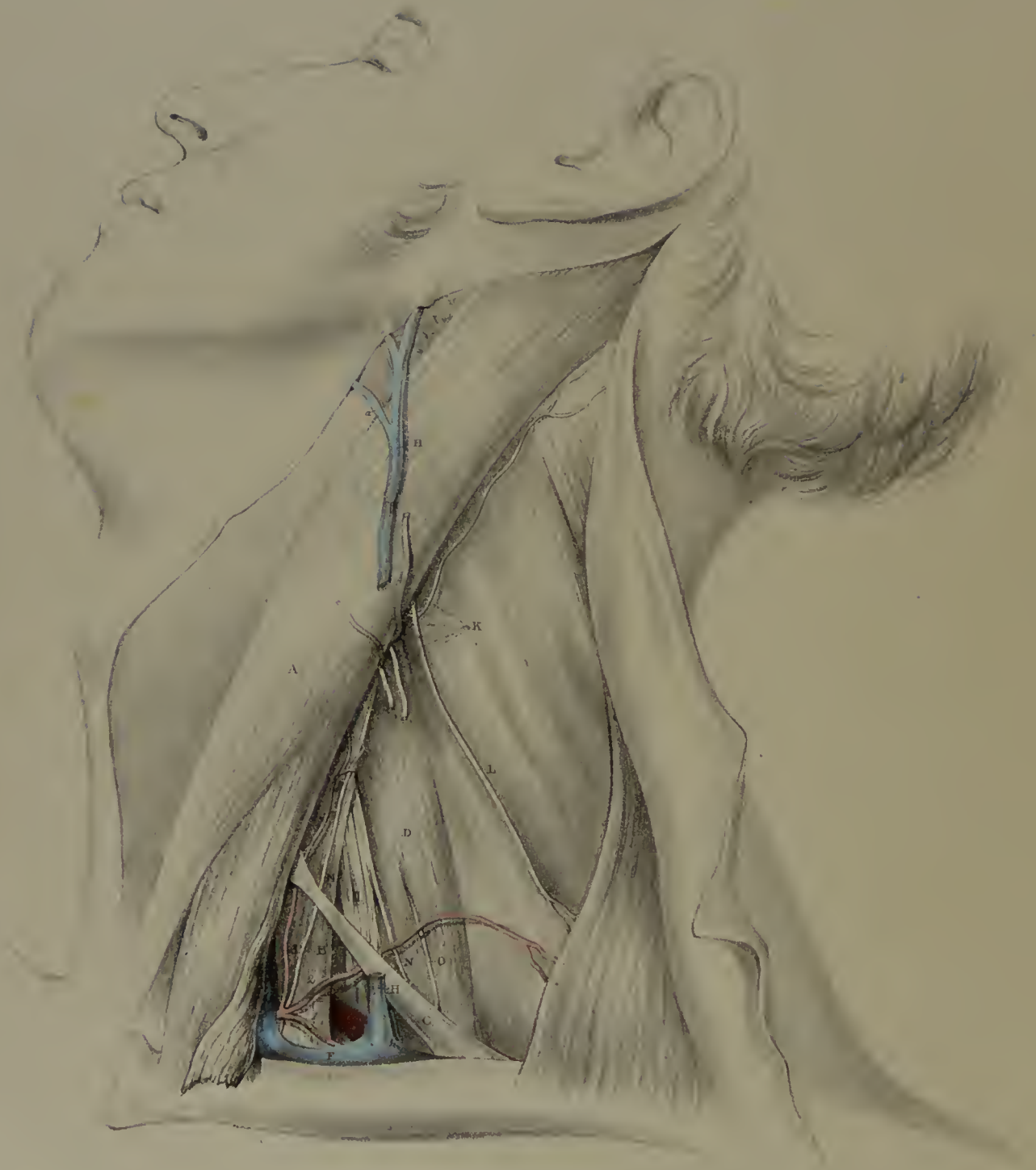


PLATE 9.

Left side of the neck, to exhibit the parts which are situated posterior to the edge of the Sterno-cleido-mastoideus Muscle* and which are brought into view on reflecting the integuments Platisma, and Fascia. The Clavicle is drawn downwards.

- A. The Sterno-cleido-mastoideus. The Clavicular portion of this muscle has been partly reflected to expose the Scalenus Anticus, and other objects in its vicinity.
 - B. The Scalenus Anticus.
 - C. The Omo-hyoideus. The precise situation at which this muscle crosses the neck varies much in different individuals; in some it is closely connected with the Clavicle and is scarcely visible above that bone.
 - D. The conjoined fibres of the Scalenus Medius and Scalenus Posticus.
 - E. The Subclavian Artery.
 - F. The Subclavian Vein.
 - G. The Internal Jugular Vein.
 - H. H. The external Jugular, a portion of which has been removed; *a*, branch of communication which usually exists between it and the Facial Vein.
 - I. The Axillary Plexus of nerves.
 - K. The several branches of the Cervical Plexus of Nerves already described.
 - L. The Nervus Accessorius.
 - M. The Phrenic nerve.
 - N. The Supra-scapular nerve from the Axillary Plexus.
 - O. The External Thoracic nerve or External Respiratory, penetrating the conjoined fibres of the Scalenus Medius and the Scalenus Posticus D.
 - 1. The Supra-scapular Artery.
 - 2. The Transversalis Colli.
 - 3. The Ramus ascendens Arteriæ Thyroideæ. These vessels, together with the inferior Thyroid artery, generally arise from a short trunk, the Thyroid axis.
- Numerous absorbent glands are also found in these regions of the neck.

* Comprising the spaces C and D of Plate 6.

PLATE 10

Exhibits the parts which are brought into view on reflecting the Clavicular portion of the Pectoralis Major, and raising the Clavicle.*

- A. The Clavicular portion of the Pectoralis Major reflected.
- B. The Pectoralis Minor attached to—
- C. The Coracoid Process.
- D. Intercostal Muscle between the first and second Rib.
- E. The Subclavius Muscle.
- F. The Axillary Vein receiving the Cephalic Vein *a*.
- G. The Axillary Artery partially covered by the Axillary Vein and by the Axillary Plexus of Nerves H. Opposite the upper border of the Pectoralis Minor a short trunk arises from the Axillary Artery which gives off—
 1. The Thoracica Humeraria which runs parallel with the Cephalic Vein between the Pectoralis Major and the Deltoid Muscles.
 2. The Arteria-acromialis, which passes under the fibres of the Deltoid Muscle towards the Acromion.
3. 3. The Arteria Clavicularis. A portion of this branch has been removed.
4. The superior or short Thoracic Artery, which ramifies beneath the Pectoralis Major.
- H. The Axillary Plexus of nerves partly concealing the Axillary Artery, giving off—
 5. Thoracic nerves which cross over the Axillary vessels and accompany some of their branches.
- I. I. Strong Aponeurosis connected with the Coracoid process C, the Clavicle and the first rib and continuous with the Fascia surrounding the Subclavius Muscle;—a portion has been removed to expose the vessels and nerves.

* Comprising spaces F and G of Plate 6.



ANATOMICAL SKETCHES AND DIAGRAMS:

This Work, comprising views of those regions of the Body most important to the Student and Surgeon,
will be completed in about six Parts.

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